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10/538,641	11/09/2005	Elena Bencini	272909US0XPCT	3733
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OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.			EXAMINER	
1940 DUKE STREET			SINGH, PREM C	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1797	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			10/19/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/538,641	BENCINI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Prem C. Singh	1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-40 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 06/10/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The Specification is objected to because it does not have "Brief Description of Figures" which should be incorporated on Page 5, after paragraph 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Girotti et al (EP 0 847 802 A1).

6. With respect to claim 1, Girotti discloses a catalyst composition comprising a crystalline zeolite and an inorganic ligand selected from silica, alumina or natural clays or combinations of these (See page 4, lines 1-22). Girotti further discloses that extrazeolite porosity obtained by adding the mesoporosity and macroporosity fractions present in the catalyst composition itself, which is such that a fraction of at least 25% is composed of pores with a radius higher than 100 Å, and is characterized by a total volume of extrazeolitic pores greater than or equal to 0.80 ml/g (See page 4, lines 8-10). Girotti also discloses using alumina in the bohemite form (See page 8, lines 30-31, 46-47).

Girotti does not specifically disclose zeolite openings consisting of 12 tetrahedra and γ -alumina binder.

It is known to those skilled in the art that beta-zeolite used by Girotti (See page 4, lines 34-35) should have openings consisting of 12 tetrahedra.

It is also known to those skilled in the art that bohemite converts to gamma alumina upon heating. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use γ -alumina as a ligand (binder) because γ -alumina is obtained when bohemite is calcined.

7. With respect to claim 2, Girotti discloses crushing strength along the diameter as 7 to 19 Kg/cm (See page 12, Table 1, last line).

8. With respect to claims 3-6, Girotti invention does not specifically disclose apparent density and the particle diameter of the catalyst composition. However the invention does disclose use of the catalyst composition in the form of tablets, bars, cylinders and pellets (See page 5, lines 39-41). Apparent density can easily be determined by calculating the mass of the catalyst and the volume occupied by the catalyst. Thus, one skilled in the art will use an apparent density in a range, including as claimed, for proper catalytic process. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to specify the particle diameter to determine the amount of the catalyst required for the catalytic process.

9. With respect to claims 7 and 10, Girotti discloses that the zeolite is selected from zeolite Y, beta, and ZSM-12 (See page 3, lines 18-20).

10. With respect to claims 8 and 13, Girotti discloses that zeolite is in acidic form (See page 4, lines 39-40).

11. With respect to claim 9, Girotti discloses ligand (binder) content (w/w%) to be 50, i.e., zeolite to binder (ligand) ratio is 1:1 (See page 12, Table 1).

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12. With respect to claims 11 and 12, Girotti invention does not specifically disclose $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for zeolite Y.

Girotti invention is using zeolite beta with known composition (See page 4, lines 33-35) where $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ can easily be determined. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention and use zeolite Y and specify $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for proper characterization of the catalyst.

13. With respect to claims 14 and 15, Girotti invention discloses a process for preparing the catalyst of claim 1 as follows:

- (a) Preparing a homogeneous mixture comprising beta zeolite in acidic form and an inorganic ligand (bohemite) (See page 5, lines 8-11; page 8, lines 31-32);
- (b) Adding a mixture of acid and demineralized water;
- (c) Extrusion;
- (d) Drying;
- (e) Calcination

(See page 15, Figure 1; Example 4, page 8).

Girotti does not specifically disclose the details of mechanical mixing in step (a), but does disclose mixing by stirring until complete dissolution (See page 7, lines 35-37). Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to use a mixer running at a speed in a range, including as claimed, for an effective mixing of components.

Girotti does not specifically disclose the acid strength, but discloses the ratio of acid (peptizing agent) to ligand (binder) to be from 0.028 to 0.121 (w/w). Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention and specify the ratio of acid to the total weight of mixture in step (a).

Girotti discloses aging and drying at a temperature ranging from room temperature to 200°C (See page 13, lines 37-38).

Girotti discloses calcination at a temperature ranging from 400-600°C (See page 13, lines 35-36).

Although Girotti does not specifically disclose drying time and calcinations time, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use an optimum time in a range, including as claimed, for proper drying and calcination, respectively.

14. With respect to claims 16 and 17, Girotti invention discloses using acetic acid (See page 12, Table 1).

15. With respect to claim 18, Girotti invention discloses a process for transalkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons comprising putting an aromatic hydrocarbon in contact with a polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbon in the presence of the catalyst of claims 1 to 3, operating so that the reaction takes place at least partially in liquid phase (See claim 22, page 14, lines 14-17).

16. With respect to claim 19, Girotti discloses that the zeolite is selected from zeolite Y, beta, and ZSM-12 (See page 3, lines 18-20) and the zeolite is in acidic form (See page 4, lines 39-40).

17. With respect to claim 20, Girotti invention does not specifically disclose $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for zeolite Y.

Girotti invention is using zeolite beta (See page 4, lines 33-35) where $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ can easily be determined. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention and use zeolite Y and specify $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for proper characterization of the catalyst.

18. With respect to claim 21, Girotti invention discloses temperature ranging from 150 to 300°C, pressure ranging from 20 to 45 atm, and a WHSV ranging from 0.1 to 10 h^{-1} (See claim 24, page 14, lines 22-23).

19. With respect to claims 22 and 23, Girotti invention discloses molar ratio between aromatic hydrocarbon and polyalkylaromatic hydrocarbon is between 1 and 30 (See claim 25, page 14, lines 25-26).

20. With respect to claim 24, Girotti invention discloses that the aromatic hydrocarbon is benzene (See claim 26, page 14, line 28).

21. With respect to claim 25, Girotti invention discloses that polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbon is selected from diethyl benzene and diisopropyl benzene (See claim 27, page 14, lines 30-31).

22. With respect to claim 26, Girotti invention discloses that the aromatic hydrocarbon is preferably benzene. The polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbon is preferably selected from diethyl benzene and possibly triethyl benzene (See page 6, lines 45-48).

23. With respect to claims 27, 30, and 31, Giroti discloses a process for preparing mono-alkylated aromatic hydrocarbons comprising: (See page 7, lines 25-31).

1) putting an aromatic hydrocarbon and a 02-04 olefin in contact with each other, in the presence of the, catalyst of the present invention (zeolite beta), under such alkylation conditions that the reaction takes place at least partially in liquid phase; (See page 7, lines 25-31).

2) separating the product obtained into a fraction containing an aromatic hydrocarbon, a fraction containing a monoalkylated aromatic hydrocarbon and a fraction containing polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbons; (See page 7, lines 25-31).

3) putting the fraction containing the polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbons in contact with an aromatic hydrocarbon, in the presence of the catalyst of the present invention, under such transalkylation conditions that the reaction takes place at least partially in liquid phase. (See page 7, lines 25-31).

24. With respect to claim 28, Girotti discloses that the zeolite is selected from zeolite Y, beta, and ZSM-12 (See page 3, lines 18-20) and that zeolite is in acidic form (See page 4, lines 39-40).

25. With respect to claim 29, Girotti invention does not specifically disclose $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for zeolite Y.

Girotti invention is using zeolite beta (See page 4, lines 33-35) where $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ can easily be determined. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention and use zeolite Y and specify $\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ molar ratio for proper characterization of the catalyst.

26. With respect to claims 32-34, Girotti invention discloses that olefin in step (a) is ethylene and propylene and aromatic hydrocarbon is benzene (See page 14, lines 1-3; page 13, line 57).

27. With respect to claim 35, Girotti invention discloses that step (a) uses zeolite beta (See page 3, lines 18-20), olefin is ethylene (See page 14, line 3), and aromatic hydrocarbon is benzene (See page 13, line 57).

28. With respect to claim 36, Girotti invention discloses that the polyalkylated aromatic hydrocarbon is preferably selected from diethylbenzene (See page 6, lines 46-47).

29. Claim 37 has all the limitations of claim 27 and discussed before. Additionally, the claim requires in step (a), benzene as hydrocarbon and ethylene as olefin; in step (b) the claim requires fractions containing benzene, ethyl benzene, diethyl benzene, and heavy hydrocarbons with boiling point higher than 260oC; and in step (c) the third fraction putting in contact with benzene. Girotti discloses steps (a) through (c) on page 6 (lines 45-50). Example 9 (See page 9, lines 44-58; page 10, lines 1-3) shows details of step (a) and (b) and Example 13 (See page 10, lines 54-56; page 11, lines 1-19) shows details of Step (c).

Although Girotti invention does not specifically disclose heavy hydrocarbons with boiling point higher than 260oC, the invention does disclose the analysis of alkylated liquid product by gas chromatography (See page 9, line 54). Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention, and specify the boiling point of heavy hydrocarbons.

30. With respect to claim 38, Girotti discloses using catalyst A1 in step (a) which is a beta zeolite (See page 9, lines 54-55; page 8, line 15).

31. With respect to claim 39, Girotti does not disclose using flux oil in step (c). It is known to those skilled in the art that flux oil is used to reduce the viscosity of heavy petroleum fractions. Since the feed to step (c) is a mixture of high boiling products from alkylation process, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at

the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention, and use flux oil to reduce the viscosity of the feed and conduct the process of alkylation/transalkylation efficiently.

32. With respect to claim 40, Girotti invention discloses using gas chromatography to analyze alkylated products comprising diethyl-, triethyl-, diisopropyl-, and triisopropyl benzene (See page 6, lines 45-50). The invention also discloses 19.8 wt% heavy products (See page 11, lines 1-14). Girotti's silence on butyl benzene in the product may read zero or negligible amount. Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Girotti invention, and specify the butyl benzene content which might be negligible. It is to be noted that zero butyl benzene in Girotti invention reads on the Applicant's claim of not higher than 2%.

Conclusion

33. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Inwood et al (US Patent 4,459,426).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Prem C. Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-6381. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Calderola can be reached on 571-272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PS/100807



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